

Sampling and Monitoring

WAC 296-843-130

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To conduct monitoring for health and safety hazards to protect employees

You must

Conduct monitoring for health and safety hazards during initial site entry
WAC 296-843-13005 130-2

Evaluate employee exposure to hazardous substances during clean-up
operations
WAC 296-843-13010 130-3



Sampling and Monitoring

WAC 296-843-130

Rule

WAC 296-843-13005

Conduct monitoring for health and safety hazards during initial site entry

You must

- Make visual observations of the site to detect signs of actual or potential immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) or other dangerous conditions.
- Conduct representative air monitoring with direct reading test equipment, when the preliminary site evaluation doesn't eliminate the potential for ionizing radiation or IDLH conditions.
- Assess the following:
 - Potential IDLH conditions
 - Exposure over radioactive material dose limits
 - Potential exposure over permissible exposure limits (PELs) or other published exposure levels
 - Other dangerous conditions, such as the presence of flammable or oxygen-deficient atmospheres.



Reference:

See WAC 296-62-09004, Ionizing Radiation, for additional information about radioactive material dose limits.

Sampling and Monitoring

WAC 296-843-130

Rule

WAC 296-843-13010

Evaluate employee exposure to hazardous substances during clean-up operations

IMPORTANT:

The clean-up operation begins when soil, surface water, or containers are moved or disturbed.

You must

- Identify the type of personnel monitoring and environmental sampling you plan to use, including instrumentation.
- Include requirements for maintaining and calibrating the monitoring and sampling instruments used.
- Monitor whenever employees may be exposed to concentrations exceeding PELs or other published exposure levels.
- Evaluate employees who are likely to have the highest exposure:
 - Monitor all employees who are likely to have the highest exposure to hazardous substances or health hazards above the PEL or published exposure limit
 - Use personal sampling frequently enough to characterize the exposures of these employees.
 - When results indicate exposure is over the PEL or other published exposure level, identify all employees likely to be above the PEL or published exposure limit.



Note:

You may use a representative sampling approach by documenting that the employees and chemicals chosen for monitoring are representative of both:

- Employee exposure to hazardous substances
- and**
- Employees not sampled.

-Continued-

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Sampling and
Monitoring





Sampling and Monitoring

WAC 296-843-130

Rule

WAC 296-843-13010 (Continued)

You must

- Conduct monitoring when the possibility of one of the following exists:
 - An atmosphere that's immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)
 - or**
 - A flammable atmosphere
 - or**
 - Employee exposures exceeding PELs or other published exposure levels.

Examples of situations where these possibilities may exist:

- Work begins on a different portion of the site
- Contaminants other than those previously monitored are being handled
- A different type of site operation starts, such as moving from drum opening to exploratory well drilling
- Handling leaking drums or containers
- Working in areas with obvious liquid contamination such as a spill or lagoon
- Time has passed and employee exposure levels may have significantly increased.